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VOLUME II

pt. 5

WANDERING BACK

PART V

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By HENRY FRANKLIN HAMMACK

Beebe News, Beebe, Ark.

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WANDERING BACK

BY HENRY FRANKLIN HAMMACK
McRAE, ARKANSAS

VOLUME II PART V.

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GRAINGER-GRANGER FAMILIES

In this volume II part V, the order is reversed, Graingers-Grangers first, Hammacks following. The first of the Grainger-Granger clans existed in the medieval age of England 600 to 1700, A. D. The name started centuries after 600 but before 1700, we think about midway of the eleven centuries, as indicated in the Coat of Arms, Grainger-Granger.

Grainger-Granger

The technical description of this Coat of Arms—ARMS, azure on a fesse, between two pomegranates, stalked and leaved, or seeded gules, as many portcullis, with chains, of the third;
CREST.

A dexter arm couped azure, purfied or, cuff argent, hand proper, holding by, the chains gold, a portcullis gules.

The motto in the plaque, which can not be read without a magnifying glass, is Honestas Optima Politia, which, translated, is "Honesty is the best policy." This phrase, then, has been in use much longer than many of us have supposed. The ARMS indicate, also, that our first ancestor was a grain farmer, or the operator of, or both, a grainger or granger. The words were spelled either way according to the whim of the medieval writer and, naturally, descendants spelled the name either way. The first families came to America during the colonial period and settled in the New England colonies consistently spelled the name Granger, and their descendants have continued that spelling. A little later another family came to the North Carolina colony, spelling the name Grainger. This was Joshua, but most of his grandchildren dropped the "i" from the name. Those that did not, have ever since clung to Joshua's spelling of the name. We of the south, descendants of Joshua Grainger, with the exception of a comparatively few families, now spell it Granger. It doesn't matter which way one spells the name, but in the history which follows it is shown as spelled in the records, without further comment.

THE COLONIAL GRANGERS OF NEW ENGLAND. No attempt has been made to discover the history and lineages. We have not traced their beginning in America, but it was evidently long before the Revolutionary War, for 17 New England Grangers were soldiers in that war. They are listed as follows:

Bildad Granger, from Connecticut; Daniel from Massachusetts; Ebenezer, wife Patience, from Connecticut; Fred-

erick, wife Cont., from Massachusetts; Ithimar, wife Jemima, from Connecticut; Jacob, wife Esther, from Connecticut; John from Massachusetts; John from Connecticut, John, wife Rebecca, from Massachusetts; John from New York; Justin from Massachusetts; Josiah Myers whose wife was Lydia Granger, from New York; Moses, wife Lucy, from Connecticut; another Moses from Connecticut, whose wife's name is shown "Vt."; Sebe, or Seba, wife Molly, from Massachusetts; Thasseus, wife Julia, from Massachusetts; Thomas from Massachusetts.

The above list of Revolutionary soldiers from New England is given only because we have the authenticated list of Grainger-Granger soldiers all of the soldiers being listed as Grangers who drew pensions after the war. However, on the same list appears the names o fthree from North Carolina;

Caleb Grainger, (Jr.); John Grainger, and Cornelius Grainger. More is said about these three under the heading: The Joshua Graingers, which follows. THE JOSHUA GRAINGERS. Joshua Grainger was our first American Ancestor. We do not know when he came from England, but we find him of the "landed gentry" New Hanover County, North Carolina, 1733. He and a man by the name of Harrison owned adjoining tracts of land. A rambling village called Newtown stood between. The two surveyed streets and lots at this village and renamed it Wilmington. They were successful with this venture and Wilmington grew into a sizable city. It was made the seat of New Hanover county — and continues so.

Joshua Grainger, Senior's will, filed in New Hanover court house, is now almost illegible, the ink faded, the paper brittle. We have two different versions of it, the nearest complete being the following: It is dated June 29, 1741, date of probation either faded out or the date left out. However, he was dead before June 11, 1746, for his widow, Elizabeth, made a deed on that date to some land being given to their son Caleb, Sr. Perhaps he died sometime earlier in that same year. This would have been some 13 years after his venture into the city lot business and founding of the city of Wilmington. As to the time of his birth, and whether he was born in England or in North Carolina, there is no record found to prove, but his son Caleb, Sr., died in 1765 and had long before been the commanding colonel of a North Carolina regiment of militia which fought in the Indian wars prior to 1765. His son, Joshua, Jr., must have been the firstborn so that Caleb, Sr., would be second. Joshua, Jr., died

in 1763. His widow, Catherine, and four daughters survived him. Both of these sons are named in Joshua Grainger, senior's will Caleb, Sr., first, Josrua, Pr., second. In addition, a daughter Ann is named. She is shown to have married John DuBose, or DuBoise. The widow, Elizabeth was named executrix.

Col. Caleb Grainger's will was dated 1763 and probated in 1765, the latter date believed to have been the year of his death. His widow, Mary, was executrix, but there were three executors besides her. M. Moore, Cornelius Harnett (Mary's father must have been a Harnett) and A. Duncan. As named in the will, the children of Col. Caleb Grainger, Sr., and Mary were: (1) Caleb, Jr., (2) Cornelius Harnett, (3) William (4) Mary (5) an unborn child mentioned in a codicil — not named, of course. It is assumed that this child, when born, was a son and named John.

Joshua Grainger, junior's will in New Hanover County was dated February 16, 1763, and proved in June 1763 court. He died in 1763. The will named his wife, Catherine, and four daughters (no sons): (1) Ann Wright, (2) Mary, (3) Elizabeth (4) Catherine. Exeuctors of the will were A. Duncan, F. Jones, Caleb Grainger and John DuBoise. Also were three witnesses. The daughter Ann married Thomas Wright, daughter Mary married Henry Toomer, daughter Elizabeth married Obediah Holt and daughter Catherine married Henry Young.

Ann Grainger, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Grainger, senior, married John DuBoise. They moved somewhere away from Wilmington and we can find no further record on Ann Grainger DuBoise, or DuBose, nor her descendants.

The junior Caleb Grainger, as listed in the roster copied herein, was a Revolutionary soldier. The roster did not specify his rank or length of service, but from other records in North Carolina at least a part of his service record is found. These records show him to have been a major in the First North Carolina Line February 5 to April, 1777, a period of two months, more or less. It can not be determined whether he died in service in April, 1777, for the date of his will filed in New Hanover County and date of its probation has not been deciphered. He was a married man, however, and his wife's name is given in the will as Mary. There were no children, for he left his estate to Mary Jane Toomer daughter of Henry Toomer, his brother William Grainger. his sister Mary, wife of Major William Blount, who was, or became, territorial governor of Tennessee, Sarah Anscrum

and James H. Anscrum, his wife's daughter and son, Mary having been a widow with two children when she married him.

Mary Grainger who married Major William Blount lived a wonderful life and her history and family will be found under a saparate heading: MARY GRAINGER.

Cornelius Harnett Grainger, by his father's, Caleb Grainger, senior's will, was given land on Smith's Creek, New Hanover County. It is evident that he was married and reared a family, some of which must have gone with the other Graingers after he Revolution into South Carolina, but the only other recorded information discovered is in the Roster of North Carolina Soldiers in the Revolution, page 382, showing that he served in the North Carolina militia from Wilmington district. These South Carolina Graingers, therefore were not descendants of Cornelius H., nor of his brother William, who lived at New Bern, North Carolina, whose will filed at New Bern, Craven County, N. C., names a wife Susan, but no children, and left his property to children of William Blount, whose wife was the testator's sister, Mary Grainger. For some unknow reason, Mary's son Grainger Blount was named separately in this will. This leaves only John Grainger, the "unborn child" in the 1763 codicil to the Col. Caleb Grainger will to have been the forefather of the South Carolina Graingers. A John Grainger is listed in the roster referred to above as being a soldier of the Revolution. If born in the same year the will was made, 1763, he would have been 13 years old when the Revolution started and 16 after war had gone on for three years. History informs us that boys of that age, and even sometimes at an earlier age, were recruited into the Revolutionary forces. Records indicate clearly that there was another John Granger of the period, but an older man, and this has confused all researchers with regard to the war service, but it has been indicated to this writer that both of these John Graingers were Revolutionary soldiers. It is indicated in some North Carolina and South Carolina records that the elder John was a brother to Col. Caleb Grainger, Sr. It could be that this elder John Grainger's name was faded from the now almost illegible Joshua Grainger, senior's will. Also, this may have been another case of a son being born after the testator's death, and therefore not appearing in his will, but we have to go on assumption, since no proof seems to be available at this late day.

MARY GRAINGER. Before leaving the Graingers of Wilmington, North Carolina, to go to the posterity in South

Carolina, we will tell you the story of Mary Grainger, as promised. Early in the year 1959, researching in Conway, seat of Horry County, South Carolina, it was found that some of the numerous families once living there spelled the name Grainger and others spelled it Granger. This caused us to become curious about how Grainger County, Tennessee, was so named. The State Library and Archives at Nashville obligingly informed:

It was the second county created by the Tennessee legislature, April 22, 1796. It was named in honor of Mrs. William Blount, whose maiden name was Mary Grainger. The county seat is Rutledge, named for the pioneer, George Rutledge. (a number of other pioneers were also named) Settlement began in 1784. This information was copied from an old book in the archives, entitled "Counties of Tennessee," by Austin P. Foster. The same book informs that Blount County was named for Major Wiliiam Blount, Mary's husband, who was the first territorial governor of Tennessee and he and Mary lived in Knoxville. Maryville, Blount County, was also named in honor of Mary Grainger Blount. These honors bestowed upon Mary Grainger indicate she was popular and held in high esteem by the pioneer populace of Tennessee. She must have been beautiful, too. Her marriage to Major Blount, believed to have occurred in Wilmington, N. C., during the Revolutionary War period, though no record of the marriage can now be found in New Hanover County, was a highly romantic one as gleaned from the fragments of history and tradition around Wilmington. The couple remained in Wilmington sometime after the marriage, the first-born child having been born there. The rest of her chlidren were born in Knoxville, Tennessee. She and the major (governor) were devout Presbyterians and attended that old church in Knoxville. Both are buried in the old church yard.

The Wilmington, N. C. library and the Tennessee State Library and Archives each has a book entitled "Notable Southern Families" (name of the author not given) in volume I of which is found "The Blount Family" including Major (governor) Blount, his wife, Mary Grainger, and their children. This book shows that Gov. Blount died March 21, 1800, his wife, Mary Grainger, died October 7, 1802. Both, the book says, are buried in the old Presbysterian church yard. Mary is buried on one side of his grave, his sister Ann, who died June 3, 1805, on the other side. "A marble slab covers his remains" from which it is inferred a similar slab covers the remains of Mary and his sister Ann. Surviving children at the time of Gov. Blount's decease in 1800 were six. Their names, marriages and their own children are given in

this book as: (1) Ann, married Henry I. Toole, and on his death—Hadley both North Carolina; (2) Mary Louisa, married Pleasant M. Miller, Knoxville, Tenn., April, 1801, and became the mother of Maj. Albert S. Miller of the U. S. Army, General William B. Miller; (3) Malvina, married Charles McClung of Knoxville; (4) Dorothula, married Gen. Alexander B. Bradford, distinguished lawyer and soldier; (5) Susan, married Joel H. Dyer, lawyer; (6) Barbara, married Col. William H. Stephens, lawyer — "formerly of Tennessee, now of California. No. (3) Malvina must have been meant for Martha, for the author says: Martha Grainger Miller, had Mary Ann Miller and John Jacob Miller.

The above were all the daughters. There were two other children, sons, making eight in all. Of these two sons, the author says:

"William Grainger Blount, gentleman of ability and merit, twice represented the Knoxville District in Congress; and died in 1827, unmarried;

"Richard Blackledge (Blount) married Catherine Miner of Montgomery County; died about 1801 leaving issue."

The author then goes back to the daughters and says that Barbara Blount was born in 1792; and "married that accomplished gentleman, and distinguished soldier, Maj.-Gen. Edmund P. Baines. She died in 1836, leaving one son, Edmund P. Gaines (jr.), now residing in Washington city."

"Eliza Blount (daughter of Richard B. and Catherine Blount named above ??), married Dr. Edward Wyatt, a surgeon in the U. S. Army. She died leaving children, of which the only survivor is Mary, the widow of Josiah Ayres, now living in Colorado territory."

Thus ends all that we have been able to gather on the history and lineage of Mary Grainger, who was a great aunt to our line of the Grangers, to the present generations she would be a fourth or fifth great aunt.

THE GRAINGER-GRAINGERS in South Carolina. Lineages, census and other records. Old generations of Graingers-Grangers in South Carolina, not born there, have invariably in giving census information said they were born in North Carolina. Tradition still lingers in Wilmington that their was an exodus of Graingers from there into South Carolina in the immediate post Revolutionary era. We can, then, logically assume that the early Graingers in South Carolina came there directly from Wilmington and that

Joshua Grainger and his son Celab were our first American ancestors, even though there may be a "missing link" or two in the chain of genealogy. No attempt here will be made to trace out lineages, generally, but there will be an occasional comment in a few specific cases in the following recorded information discovred in research.

Discovered in the South Carolina archives at Columbia, S. C. Plats of surveys of lands:

Samuel Granger, 200 acres in Georgetown county, survey made Oct. 14, 1784;

Samuel Grainger, 200 acres in Georgetown county, survey made Feb. 8, 1786;

Thomas Granger, 200 acres in Georgetown county, survey made Oct. 11, 1784;

Thomas Granger, 100 acres in Georgetown county, survey made Feb. 16, 1786.

These two were, without doubt, the first of the family from Wilmington to cross the North and South Carolinia state line. It is assumed they were brothers and that Thomas was a forefather in our own, direct line.

Grangers of Horry County, South Carolina, as shown in the 1810 census:

Widow Granger, age over 45, 3 sons, 16 to 25;
Furney Granger, age 26 to 45, wife same age, 2 sons up to 10, 1 10/16, 1 daughter 10/16;
John Granger, over 45, 2 sons up to 10, 1 10/16, 2 16/25, wife over 45, daughters 2 up to 10, 2 up to 16;
John E. Granger, up to 45, wife up to 45, son up to 10, 1 daughter up to 16 and 1 daughter up to 25;
Harvey Granger, age 26/45;
Alan Granger, age 16/25.

Harvey and Alan, while listed as family, were not even married in 1810. This leaves at that time only four families in Horry County. One of these, the "Widow Granger," had three sons whose ages fit to have been our great uncles, Stephen and John, and our grandfather, William B. Granger. She also fits to have been the widow of Thomas Granger who had his 300 acres of land surveyed in Georgetown County in 1784 and 1786. He and Samuel of Georgetown evidently were sons of the elder John Granger. This line of reasoning satisfies our line of descent, but may not satisfy precise professional genealogists. One wishing to trace our line down to the present should turn back to the first volume, pages 24

to 36, volume II, 60-63, part II pages 106-107, part 3, 147 and part IV, 194-195. In this connection there are a couple of minor corrections to be made in the first volume. All of the line of father and son had a middle initial, B. the same, but each middle name was different. See page 26, last paragraph, the name shown as Thomas Buford Granger is incorrect. It should have been Thomas Benjamin Granger. The middle name of his son — in the same paragarph — is shown correctly, Thomas William, and we think the middle names of the rest of the Thomas B.'s are correctly shown. Here is the line, father to son: Thomas Benjamin Granger, Thomas William Granger, Thomas Buford Granger and Thomas Gary Granger. Thomas Buford is a Methodist churchman in Cleburne, Texas. His wife is Elizabeth, son as above, and daughter Judith Gayle. The wife is called Betty and the daughter Judy. The family of the Rev. Thomas B. Granger, of Cleburne, Texas, is shown correctly on page 106, Vol. II Part II.

The other error was made on page 33 where it was stated that Rena Lasater had an adopted son. She did not adopt her deceased sister's boy, as stated, but kept him in her home at Palmer, Texas, until the boy's father remarried the second time. She had been virtually a mother to the boy, there was great love between them, and he was frequently in her home after she returned him to his father and stepmother. In talking with Rena about this, the writer simply misunderstood her, hence, we said "adopted" incorrectly. See Appendix-Granger.

We return, now to the federal census, the one for the decade 1820, Horry County, S. C.

Allen Granger, age 26 to 45, wife 26 to 45, son below 0-10, mother (not named) 45 plus;
Samuel Granger, age between 26 and 45, wife same, 3 daughters ages up to 10;
Matthew Granger 26/45, wife 26/45, mother 45 plus, 2 sons up to 10;
Furney Granger (in 1810 census) age, now, 45 plus, wife 45 plus, 3 sons 0/10, 2 10/16, 2 16/25;
John Granger, age 45 plus, wife 45 plus, 1 son $/10, 1 10/16(1 16/18, 1 16/25, 1 daughter 0-10, 1 10-16 and 3 slaves;
Samuel Granger, Jr., 25/45, wife 26/45, 1 daughter, 0/10; 3 sons 0/10;
Hugh Granger, 26/45, wife 26/45, 1 son 0/10, 1 son 10-16, 2 daughters 0-10.
Cannon Granger, 45 plus, wife 26-45, 1 son 10-16.
Same County census for 1950

John N. Granger, farmer 36, born in North Carolina (No other or others in his household);

Samuel Granger, farmer, 62, born in S. C., wife Elizabeth, born in N. C. Perry, son age 1; born in N. C.;

Fred Granger, 36, farmer, born in S. C., wife Sally, 30, born in S. C. Children all born in S. C.; Emeline, 10, John 9, William 8, Hugh 7, M. E. (fe) 6, Alexander 5, Fred (Jr.) 4, Franklin 3 and Levi, 2

Hughey Granger, 39, farmer, S. C. Nancy (second wife?). 23, born in N. C. Children, all born in S. C. May A. 17, Sarah A., 15, Elizabeth J. 13, Joel 11, Samuel 9, James 6, and Martha 1.;

G. B. Granger, 34, farmer, born in N. C.—second wife Rebecca Hardee, 35. All children by his first wife; R. J. (fem)9, F. P. (male) 6, W. H. H. (fem) 4. The 2nd wife, daughter, Allie Hardee, 3, born in S. C.;

H. J. Granger, 21, farmer, S. C., wife E. J., 24, S. C., children, Armath (fem(2, S. C., E. B. (fem) 1, S. C. Note: 1 (fem) born Feb. 1850;

Hugh Granger, 58, farmer, S. C., wife Nancy, 64. Children (were probably hers and stepchildren of Hugh); Pinkey Clark, 16, S. C., and Spicey A. Worley, 11, S. C.;

A. J. Granger, 34, farmer, S. C., wife Hannah, 35, S. C. All children born in S. C.: George 6, Mary 5, Alfred 3, and Daniel born in 1949;

Thomas W. Granger, 26, farmer, S. C. Argent, 60, S. C. (his mother?)

J. Bufkin, 40, farmer, S. C., wife O. Granger, 36, S. C. In household, Mary Granger (fem), 31 (Sister of O. Granger Bufkin?);

John Granger, teacher, 45, S. C., wife A., 42, S. C.; children all born in S. C. (male) 21, M. (fem) 16, William 14, A. J. (fem) 8, F. (male) 5, and H. (fem) 3.

David Granger, farmer, 21, S. C., wife K., 22, S. C.;

M. Granger, farmer, 68, S C. Living in the M. Granger household and all born in S. C.; Levi Ammons, 13, Elisha Wise 5, and John Wise 1;

G. B. Granger, 54, farmer, S. C., wife Sarah, 45, S. C., children born in S. C.: Patience, 20, Samuel 18, Waterson 15, Rolley (fem.), 12, Prudence, 10, Temperance, 8, and G. (male) 6.

The 1850 census for Greenville County, South Carolina, lists a Granger family there in that year as follows:

Abraham Granger, farmer, born in South Carolina 1801;
Polly (his wife) born in South Carolina 1805;
Their children, all born in South Carolina;

Eliza, born 1827; William, born 1829; Thomas, born 1832; Spartin, born 1834; Mary, born 1835; James, born 1837; Frances, born 1839; and Edward, born 1843. Elizabeth Allen is listed as living with this family; and it is indicated, but not so stated, that she was Polly's mother. The wife's and mother's maiden name would, then, be Polly Allen. Elizabeth Allen is listed as having been born in North Carolina in 1767; and this indicates that Abraham Granger and Polly were married there, then immediately moved to Greenville County, South Carolina, where all of their children were born, Now, turn back to pages 194-5: The Edmund Riley Grangers, Horry County. This paternal Granger, born in 1857, could have been the son of William Granger (above census) born in 1829. This is merely a thought, for the name Edmund Riley is not found among the children of the various Granger families living in Horry County in 1850, naturally, because he was not born until 1857. The 1860 census for Horry and Greenville counties has not as yet been found.

WILLIAM B. and STEPHEN GRANGER; and their brother. Reference pp 24-36, first volume; and, Vol. II, pp 60-63, 106-7, 147 and 194-195.

From the foregoing, the brother's name was Thomas, not John as stated in these pages. Thomas Granger did not go with his brothers, William and Stephen to Heard County, Ga. He possibly visited with them there, but lived all of his life in Horry County, S. C. The John Granger in Heard County was either an uncle or a cousin to these three brothers.

We assume, after eliminating all other possibilities, that these brothers were the sons of the "Widow Granger" listed (without name) in the 1810 census (quoted in the preceding). We assume, also after eliminating all other possibilities, she was the widow of the elder Thomas Granger (note his name was spelled Granger on both the 1782 and 1784 land survey records in Greenville County, South Carolina, which county is adjacent to Horry County. The fact that the name Thomas has ever been in our families, even on down to the present generations, is cumulative evidence of the genealogy. The line begins, of course, with Joshua Grainger, his son Col.

Caleb Grainger (Indian wars preceding the Revloution, his son Private John Grainger Revolutionary War. His son Thomas Granger (the first Thomas), and his sons William B., Stephen and Thomas, junior. Take it from here on through the pages of the previous parts of this book as noted above. Thomas Granger, Jr., had a family, and his posterity, of course, trace back in the same line with William B. and Stephen, his brothers. It is quite evident that John Grainger, Sr. was also the forefather of all other Grainger-Grangers who lived in Horry County and that their ancestry traces back the same as ours. However, some of the families, now, can not be traced back to Joshau Grainger without one or more missing links. He was the forefather of all Graingers-Grangers of the south except the ones listed below, and, perhaps a few others we have not "found."

THE GRAINGERS OF KNOXVILLE, TENN. Joseph and Ann Burden Grainger lived in Worcester, Worcestershire, England. Their son, Ebissa Grainger, was born in Worcestre 1850, and lived there until emigrating to this country and settling in Knoxville, Tenn. Date of his coming to Knoxville was not specified, but it seems to have been in the 1870's. Ebissa's wife's maiden name was Ann Burden. A daughter was named for her mother's family, and she was the mother of E. Grainger Williams, now prominent in Little Rock, Arkansas. The name proves them to be connected with our colonial Joshua line, but far back and in England more than a century before Ebissa's time. E. Grainger William's mother is deceased, born 1878, died 1935. His middle name, of course, is for his mother's family.

THE W. W. GRAINGERS. W. W. Grainger, Inc., is a big corporation handling electrical goods. There are sixty odd stores throughout the United States, including one in Little Rock, Arkansas. In August, 1959, we learned the pedigree of the founder of this corporation. It appears in the Grainger-Granger appendix at end of Grainger-Granger section.

BACK TO THE COL. CALEB GRAINGER FAMILY. There is no doubt the unborn child at the time of Col. Caleb's death, when born, was a son and was named John, but there is doubt about the time the colonel died, and, consequently, the year of birth of this son. One researcher discovered an old record which indicated the colonel was deceased in 1769, another deciphered from the old faded will that death occurred "about the year 1743.". It is easy to misread figures and writing on an old, faded, and almost illegible document. John told the census taker in Horry Conuty, S. C., in 1810 that he was "45-plus". Of course, from this expression, he

could have been born in any year back of the year 1765, but before 1769 — four years before. Going back to the year 1744 as the date of John's birth would make him 66 at the time of the census, which is plausible, for it is recorded he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The way the census was taken in 1810, any head of family was indicated in age as being under 45 or 45-plus. Such discrepancies make no difference in our genealogy. We are descendents of John, whose father was Caleb whose father was Joshua.

THE THOMAS BENJAMIN GRANGERS, Palmer, Texas. Some other errors and omissions than those reported on a previous page herein have been reported since the manuscript was written.

Omitted on page 28, first volume, daughter of Thomas Benjamin Granger, named Mollie Bertie, born August 23, 1884, died March 14, 1890, buried in Palmer Cemetery, Granger family lot; a stone marks her grave;

Correction on same page, reads that Margaret Joyce had two children. This is an error. The two were her step-children. Maggie, as she was called, married Tom Vines, and the chilrden were his by a former marriage, his wife having been deceased. The step-children's names were Lowery and Nell Vines. Lowery now lives in Dallas. Nell is Mrs. Nell Stultz, living in Ennis. Although the two were not her blood kin, Maggie reared them as her own and loved them very much. Maggie and Tom had one stillborn baby boy born in the year 1928, after her husband's death. Sometime after Tom's death, Maggie married again — Estrel Hutson, and he preceded her in death. Maggie (Maggie Hutson) died Oct. 11, 1946, and was buried in Myrtle Cemetery at Ennis, beside her first husband, Tom Vines and their little stillborn baby. Her sister, Rena Granger Lasater, had a monument erected at her grave, also a small marker for the baby's grave.

A THOMAS B. GRANGER MYSTERY. Mention was made of a land deed signed Thomas B. Granger in Columbia County, Arkansas, in 1858 when Thomas B. was only 10 years of age. This remains a mystery. This land was included in the big plantation of the Wyrick family, who has many slaves at the time they purchased the land. The Wyricks, losing all of their slaves at the end of the war, also, afterwards, lost most of the plantation. The land in question lay north of the main plantation, near Magnolia, and was in Wyrick hands for many years after the war. County recorders have always made some mistakes, and a mistake in date

may have been made in this case, the deed could have been made 20 years later and erronously recorded as 1858. Only a Wyrick or an abstract man could clear up this mystery, for we know that Thomas Benjamin Granger signed no deed as a ten year old boy.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, GRAINGERS — Wm. W. GRAINGER, Illinois.

William W. Grainger's home address is 803 McKinley Lane, Hinsdale, Ill. His pedigree given August 4, 1959, back as far as he can go and up to the present time: Robert Grainger I, lived in Glasgow, Scotland — son Robert Grainger II, also lived in Glasgow, Scotland — his son Robert Grainger III, was born there December 10, 1840, lived there until he was 21, then came to America in 1861. Nothing is now known of the first Robert, except the name and that he was the father of the second Robert. The latter married Margaret Hood and they lived in Glasgow, Scotland. All that has been given about their life and family is that Robert III was their son. The latter on July 25, 1877, married Lorinda Gill of Portland, Maine, the marriage taking place in Chicago, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Nothing about their lives or family has been given except that William W. Grainger, now head of the W. W. Grainger corporation in America, is their son. The latter is a very successful American business man, though we have not been informed as to whether he is married and has a family of his own.

We of the Joshua Grainger descent have to go back some centuries to claim kinship with the Graingers of other descent, though we and they have a common ancestor in the first medieval age Grainger, as shown in the description of the Coat of Arms, the ancient Grainger who was honest and proclaimed to the world of his age that Honesty Is The Best Policy. It appears that through generation after generation and on to the present generations we have mostly lived up to that motto. The honest grainger (now granger) of the medieval age set a good creed to live by, then, and through all times. We can pridefully display his creed as has been done herein.

THE JOHN GRAINGERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Reference: the first section of this part V. Some of the obscurities in descendants Horry County, S. C. have been cleared up in a letter written by Mrs. Carlisle Shelley (a descendant Grainger) late in the year 1959. Mrs. Shelley wrote from box 176, Nichols, but the return address was box 663, Conway, both South Carolina and Horry County. We quote:

I am writing this letter for my grandmother, Mrs. Ida Grainger Alford, in reply to one which she received from you in August.

Grandmother has just celebrated her 83rd birthday, and, although she is very active and quite alert mentally, she has difficulty holding a pen for any length of time. We were all most interested in your letter, and regret that we cannot be of more help to you.

We are descendants from John Grainger, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and who came to Horry County (about 50 miles from Wilmington, (N. C.) some time in the late 1700's. His name appears as head of family in the census of 1790 (Horry County). He bought a tremendous tract of land in the upper part of the county, some of which remains in the hands of descendants. My husband and I own two parts of the original tract, one which I inherited and the other (was) John's original home place, which we bought when the owner died without heirs. John (we call him John the First) had several sons, including Samuel, John the Second, and, we presume, your ancestor, Thomas. John the Second we believe is the one whom you mention as being listed in the 1810 census as the father of five unnamed sons. These sons were Levi, Charles, William, Frank and Johnny. There was also a Jack who died in childhood. Charles was the father of my grandmother — Ida Charles Grainger — who married an Alford and to whom you wrote.

Furney Grainger was active in legal circles in the 1800's. He was a good WITNESSER (is there such a word?) of legal documents. He did not appear to transact much business, but his name appears over and over as a witness.

Hugh Grainger was a brother to Samnuel, Jr., (we presume) and was known as "uncle blind Huey." He was brother to Fredreick (Fed) and Nelson.

Goldsberry Grainger was the father of all those girls (including) the one with whom you feel sympahetic. He was listed as head of family in 1850. "Golley" was Gooley, a boy. Waterson was Waterman. - We descend from Samuel Grainger, son of the First John Grainger, on grandmother's mother's side, Pauline Page. Samuel, senior's, daughter Sarah's daughter who married a Page. She married Charles Grainger, a second cousin, after being widowed in the Confederate War. They had four children — Cross, a boy, Ava Jane, Ida Charles (my grandmother) and Emma Pauline. Ava and Emma were deaf-mutes.

Genealogy is seldom interesting to the very young. I have only recently reached the stage of maturity, which is a requisite to begin to sort out facts and faces of bygone times. I am sorry I can not tell you more, but now refer you to Mrs. S. S. Wood, Pacolet, S. C. She was Mary Eleanor Grantham, a (First) John descendant. This is the end of quote.

This letter proves many things that we have wanted proof on concerning the ancient Graingers-Grangers of Horry County, such as our assumptions as given in some of the preceding pages. We are correct in those assumptions. The First John Grainger was also the first to leave Wilmington, N. C. and settle in the Georgetown District of Horry County, S. C. — 50 miles from Wilmington. He was the John Grainger who was a soldier in the Revolution — a lieutenant. His father, then, was Col. Caleb Grainger, one of the sons of Joshua. As you have noted in the previous pages, Col. Caleb Grainger was the commander of a regiment of North Carolina militia preceding the Revolutionary war, but died before the Revolution came — a noted fighter in the Indian Wars. There is now no doubt that some of the lands acquired by Lieut. John Grainger in Horry County, S. C. came to him as a bonus for his Revolutionary services. He brought all of his family when he settled in that county, for his sons were old enough to own, and did own, land, themselves about the time the family moved there. We do not have to assume, now, but it is proven that John, Jr., Samuel, Sr., and Thomas, Sr., were his three sons. Samuel, Sr., and Thomas, Sr., were both deceased before the 1810 census was taken, because they do not appear therein and having the names of Samuel, senior's, children, we know they were not the children (three sons) of "Widow Grainger" of the 1810 census. We do not have to assume, but know from this record that the widow was the widow of Thomas Granger, Sr. and that the names of the three sons were Thomas, Jr., Stephen and William B. Granger, the first two great uncles and the latter the grandfather of this writer.

It follows, therefore, that all of the descendants of John, Jr., Samuel, Sr., and Thomas, Sr., are sons and daughters of the American Revolution, through their father, Lieut. John Grainger. We have been striving for years to bring this information, and proof, to the descendants of William B. Granger, our maternal grandfather.

Later, we have a communication from Mary Eleanor Grantham Wood (a Grainger descendent) now living at Pacolet, Horry County, S. C. She is doubtful about Samuel Granger being a son of John Grainger and thinks the de-

scendancy was the other way — that Samuel, who died in 1808, was the father of John, who, she says, lived until 1826. In this, Mrs. Wood has figured the junior John Grainger. It is true the elder John Grainger was living in 1810, an aged man, then. The 1820 census did not show him still living, but did show his junior, the one Mrs. Wood shows died in 1826. John, Jr., Samuel, Sr., and Thomas Sr., were certainly sons of Revolutionary lieutenant John Grainger as indicated in Mrs. Carlisle Shelley's letter above. Mrs. Woods' interesting and informative letter says further, quote:

Thomas Grainger died in 1805.

John Grainger (the junior, of course) died 1826 — This is my line: John Grainger is said to have married Charity Buffkin. I have been to the cemetery and the tombstones have no dates — isn't that terrible? Their children were: Elizabeth Jernigan, Rebecca Grantham, Mary, Sarah, Eliza Grainger. daughters; sons: Samuel, John, Joel and Goldsberry (This was taken from the will, which was witnessed by Charles Bullock, Dicy Bullock and Furney Grainger. Now, Rebecca Grainger married Jesse Grantham, and they were my great grandparents. They moved to Jefferson County, Florida, in 1832, and settled near Waukeenah. My grandfather, James Pinckney Grantham, and my father John Tilden Grantham, were born at Waukeenah, Fla. (My line stayed in Florida until the 1900's). My father married Sallie Folsin Murphy and moved to Savannah, Ga. We lived there until my mother died in 1943—my father (died) 1921. I married and moved to South Carolina in 1940, so am learning of the Graingers by a process of elimination. We believe that Rebecca's sister Sarah married Abraham Grantham; had he lived at Waukeenah, Fla. From Mrs. Ida Grainger Alford, I received this information: 1. John Grainger, son of John and Charity Buffkin, m. Avy Bullock, believed daughter of Charles and Dicey Elvington Bullock who were witnesses to John Grainger's 1826 Will. 2 Samuel m. Betty Tyner. 3. Boldsberry m. Sallie Gerrald. 4. Joes ? ?

Samuel Grainger's wife was Catherine, and their sons were Samuel, Matthew Thomas, Lewis, John, Furnifold, Iava, Lewe Goodyear, Elizabeth Smith, Mary Watts and Catherine Grainger. Recorded May 17, 1808 (Will) attested by James and Hugh Floyd. (The above Thomas Grainger was a namesake of Samuel Grainger's brother, Thomas.)

The quotation continues:

Furnifold (or Furney) Grainger moved to Florida and

settled near Jefferson County. He married twice, second wife was Sarah Copeland. He died 1844.

Thomas Grainger's wife was Deuteronomy (whoo-ooo!!). Sons: John Cannon, Harvey and Allen; daughters: Miriam Dorman, Nancy Harper—and three young daughters not listed in the will recorded Oct. 22, 1805, witnesses Samuel Grainger, Ailing (or Qiling) Grainger (by mark) and Alney (or Olney) Grainger (her mark). End of quotation, but Mrs. Wood closes her letter by asking a question: Do you know who Thomas Grainger's wife Deiteronomy was? We wish we knew.

Since the above was written, Mary Eleanor Wood has sent the Grainger-Granger census record for the decennial 1800, Georgetown District, Kingston, showing: John Granger, 2 males to 10, 1 male to 16, 1 male to 26, 2 females to 10, 1 female to 26, Samuel Granger, 2 males to 10, 2 males to 15, 1 male 45 up, 1 female to 16, 1 female to 26; THOMAS GRANGER, 3 males to 16, 1 male to 26, 2 males over 45, 2 females up to 16, 2femalesupto26, 1 female over 45.

A study of this 1800 census verifies the things we have said in the preceding pages to the effect that Samuel and Thomas were brothers and sons of John; and that the "widow" Granger of the 1810 census was the widow of Thomas Granger, her three sons being William Benjamin Granger, Stephen Granger and the other being named either Thomas or John. However, we have not been able to find another Thomas Granger in Horry County than Samuel's Thomas. We did, some years ago find that there was a John Granger in Heard County, Georgia, temporarily, but at a time that William B. and Stephen were there. Naturally, we assumed then that this John was a brother of theirs. As we are unable to gather proof in either case, we have to let the matter of name of the third brother rest — it doesn't matter to us which was his name, nayway.

Continuing, and referring to the Grangers of Horry County as shown on page 195 of this book, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Wood says: "I believe Edmund R. Granger of Horry County was son of Hugh Grainger, 1870 census of Horry County: Hughes Grainger, 58 L. S. C. Nancy 43 L. S. C; Marlta (?) 21, Charity 18, Elwin R. 13 L. S. C.; Hughes C. 11; Joanah 7, Nancy E. 4 and John B. 2.

"There were Graingers in South Carolina besides THOMAS, Samuel and John. There was an Eleanor Grainger who had land near Newberry, or nearer Laurens County.

She relinquished her claim; why? Cannon Grainger was shown, also, on the 1810 census: 1 male to 26, 1 male over 45 and 1 female over 45."

Mrs. Wood sent the 1830 census, which we did not have for the previous pages. This census shows: Granger, Willis, John, Goldsberry, John C., James R., Allen, Malthen, Furney, Hugh, Samuel and Joel.

Continuing she says: "James Grainger was a chairmaker in Charleston. (time was not specified. If during the time Joshua Grainger, Sr., was there before 1729 when he went to North Carolina, James would classify as being Joshua's brother) Joshua, Sr., born 1702 could not have a son old enough to have been in the chairmaking business). Virginia had lots of Graingers, also Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts (You will find some information on the Yankee Grangers following this). Several Grangers went to Wilkes County, Ga., from Va.: Absolum and Jesse (being two).

"I wish I could prove that John Grainger was the Lieut. John Gringer of Revolutionary fame. I would like to establish a D. A. R. line, as well as a D. A. C. line on Graingers and Granthams, but I am stuck on both."

We are certain there is no positive, recorded proof that John Grainger, wife Charity Buffkin, was the same Lieut. John Grainger of the Revolution, but by elemination of other possibilities, as given in the preceding pages, we think it proves that he was. We have no way of knowing, however, whether the D. A. R. would accept proof by elimination.

GRAINGER-GRANGER — First Families of America. (Some may say this should have been at the beginning of this book, but remember we have been wandering back to the beginning, not forward).

From the Compendium of American Genealogy, compiled from the research of professinoal genealogists, whose research has been made in both England and America, and published by F. A. Virkus Company, 440 Dearborn street, South, Chicago, Ill., we have the following memorandum (not in sketch form) on

JOSHUA GRAINGER (1702-45) of Charleston, S. C., removed to (now) Wilmington, North Carolina (but only 50 miles from Horry County, South Carolina). This removal was in 1729. (the memo, is in script and written with a pencil and parts of it is difficult to make out. Below the

above appears a name which we can only make out as Justice. 1735, followed by Elizabeth (Joshua's wife?). Below, then, Joshua (Joshua, Jr.?) followed by Catherine. There are several other names on this memo., some of which it is impossible to make out. There are many papers in this file concerning the American Hopkins family and several letters written to the Virkus Co. by Mrs. John W. Hopkins, 1516 Ave. H, Galveston, Texas. Among these letters she made a copy of the following:

"Papers for admission to the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

"Line of descent, and services of JOSHUA GRAINGER, Senior.

"Grace B. Hopkins is the daughter of Sallie (Sarah Jane) Wright nad Wilbur Brauiger. Sallie Wright is the daughter of Henry Wright and Mary Ryburn. Henry was the son of Thomas Wright, Jr., and Mary Miller. Thomas, Jr. was the son of Thos. Wright, sr. and ANN GRAINGER. Ann was the daughter of Joshua Grainger, Jr. and Catherine. Joshua Grainger, Jr., was son of Joshua Grainger, Sr., and Elizabeth. JOSHUA GRAINGER, Sr., was born in Charleston, South Carolina, 1702, came to North Carolina 1745 and resided in Wilmington until his death in 1745. He was one of the historic founders of Liverpool, N. C. 1733, which was later called Newton, and after renamed Wilmington, in honor of Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington. Joshua Grainger, Sr., was also Justice of the Quorum Court in 1735. Authority for above data: Register of North Carolina Society of lColonia Dames — 'Cape Fear Chronicles,' by Dr. James Sprunt (page 49).

"Will of Thomas Wright, Sr., probated in New Hanover County, N. C., 1772, is on file in the Historicaal Commission, Raleigh, N. C. He names his wife, Ann (Grainger) and two sons, Joshua and Thomas.

"Thomas Wright, Jr., and Mary Miller were married in North Carolina about 1778. They moved to Tennessee; and from there at about 1815, removed to Union City, Indiana. Thomas Wright, Jr., had one brother, Joshua, who married Susan Bradley of Wilmington, 1780. Many of their descendants stilll live in Wilmington," (end of quote).

Further along into this file of memoranda papers, we find that the Institute of American Genealogy, 440 S. Dearborn St., Chiciago, Ill., under date June 28, 1934 sent Mr. and Mrs. oJhn W Hopkins a form questionaire, which was

filled out for her families, the part relating to the Graingers being the same as given above, so it will not be requoted.

THE NEW ENGLAND GRANGERS. Although they did not use the "I" in the name these families originally coming from the same place in England that the Joshua Graingers came from were closely related to the Joshau Graingers. We have a thick memoranda file on them coming from the same source as the above: The Institute of American Genealogy of Chicago, which appears to cover their American genealogy thoroughly and it too much to print here inasmuch as they in America, have never been mixed up with our families of the South. However, we will here give you some of the important ones amnog the hundreds of Yankee families, as shown on the top memo:

Launcelot Granger, (1624-89, from England to Newbury, Mass. 1640; Soldier King Phillip's War, m Joanna Adams, des. William The Conquerer; Samuel Granger (1668-1721) m 1700 Esther Hanchett (1678-1721); Samuel Granger (1702-90) m Mary Kent (1704-75); Gideon Granger (1734-1800) m Tryphosa Kent (1738-96); Gideon Granger (1767-1822) Postmaster General 1801-14—in cabinets of presidents Jefferson and Madison. m Mindell Pease (1770-1860); John Albert Granger (1795-1870) m Harriett Jackson. Lineages are given for this last named couple on up to the year 1925, indicating that all of those named above were in the ancestry of John Albert Granger.

Descending from Launchelot Granger were other lines with important people along in at least a few of these lines, such as Daniel Granger, a Judge at Woodbury, Conn., Taylor Granger, a Judge at Norwalk, Conn., Charles Robert Granger ,1788-1929) Justice of the Supreme Court, Ohio, whose son, John Granger, was Secretary of Treasury, and later secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKinley.

Another English Granger came ot Boston, Mass., in 1634. His name was Edmund Sherman Granger (1595-1641). He was closely related to Launcelot Granger, perhaps as close as brother. He was an original proprietor of Weathersfield, Conn., 1636; freshman at New Haven 1640. There have been many descendants in this line also. The name Granger is quite a common one today throughout all of the New England States, but we Graingers-Grangers of the South have to wander back to the medival age of England to claim kin with them.

Later 1790 Grainger census records, found in the Greenville Public Library, of 420 North Main Street, Greenville,

South Carolina, since publication of this volume started, prove that the Graingers who left Wilmington, N. C., settled in comparatively nearby districts of North and South Carolina, the districts in South Carolina being less than 50 miles from Wilmington. In this census, the heads of families in North Carolina were James Granger, then living in the Hillsborough District, Chatham County; JOHN GRAINGER, living in the Newbern District, Dobbs County; THOMAS GRAINGER, living in the Hillsborough District, Chatham County.

In South Carolina, David Grainger was living in the Camden District, Lancaster County; JOHN GRAINGER was living in the Georgetown District, Prince George Parish; Samuel Grainger was living in the same district, as was THOMAS GRAINGER. It has been noted in previous pages here that Samuel and Thomas were living in this Georgetown District eight years before, or in 1782, and evidently had come there with their father, the elder JOHN GRAINGER, a Soldier of the Revolution, who, after the war, acquired large tracts of land in the Carolinas. There is no way to tell, now, which one of the Thomas Grangers in the 1790 census was the father and which one was the son. It is apparent, also, from this census that this elder John Granger was Col. Calib Granger's son and grandson of Joshua Granger, the original Grainger in Wilmington, N. C., going there in 172' from the Charleston area of South Carolina. The elder Thomas Grainger died in 1785, five years after this census was taken, as has been noted previously. His widow died in Horry County, S. C., some where in the decade 1810-1820. It has previously been shown that her sons, with the exception of Thomas, Jr., settled in Heard County, Georgia. The elder John Grainger had another son, David, as seen by this census, and we assume that Abraham Grainger descended from this David Grainger. In Abraham's line descended Ed Grainger and brothers William and Thomas who enlisted and served in the Greenville County Co. B, 16th Reg., C.S.A in the Civil War. The grandfather of Katherine M. Jones, Reference Librarian at Greenville, who supplied thsee records, served in the same regiment attached to Gen. Wade Hampton's Legion in Virginia.

Note. The following information, relating to Grainger-Granger(from the obituary columns of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, was too late to insert in that order here and has not been classified:

Hubert H. Grainger, 50, farmer of the Glendale section of upper Horry County, S. C., died Oct. 23, 1959. He was born in Horry County May 10, 1909, and was a son of the late John

Cannon Grainger, wife Lillie Carteretts. The deceased married the former Miss Bessie Herring who survives him and lives on route 1, Loris, S. C. Also surviving are two sons, J. B. and Tony Grainger, both of Loris, a brother, Herbert Grainger of Route 3, Loris, and five sisters Mrs. Jessie Livingston, Conway, S. C., Mrs. Clyde Bullock, Loris, and Mrs. Devie Tyler, Mrs. Jack Herrington and Mrs. Grant Hewett, all of Myrtle Beach.

Sam McDuffie Grainger, 75, retired farmer of Route 2, Tabor City, on the North-South Carolina State Line, but in North Carolina, died October 28, 1959. Funeral services were held in Carolina Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon (which indicates he was buried at this church). His widow survives, also four sons, Dewey, James, Mack H. and Ashton Grainger, all of Route 2, Tabor City, N. C., two daughters, Mrs. Glempey Strickland, Route 2, and Mrs. Ray Wright, Route 1, Tabor City. Also surviving are a brother, D. N. Grainger, and a sister, Mrs. N. C. Ganius, Route 2, Tabor City.

Some descendants of Henry Grainger have lived, and do now live, in or near Loris, S. C.—Partial lineage given by Herbert Grainger, Route 3, Box 142, Loris, S. C.; November 7, 1959:

"My father, John C. Grainger, had brothers named Will, Ruben, Lazalta, Esker. Their father was George Grainger, whose brothers were Daniel, Jerry, Neal, Alfred, Harmon, a Baptist minister, and one sister, Martha Grainger Stanley. These were children of Henry Grainger.

"I (Herbert Grainger) have two children, Tommie and Patricia Ann Grainger. Tommie, 21, is a Forest Ranger. Patricia Ann, 14, is in the 9th grade at school." End of quote.

Hubert N. Grainger, a brother of Herbert (they must have been twins) was deceased Oct. 23, 1959, age 50 and had lived in the Glendale section in upper Horry County, S. C. The obituary published in the News and Courier, Charleston, S.C. of Oct. 24, 1959, stated that he was a son of John Cannon and Lillie Cartrette Grainger and that he married the former Miss Bessie Herring, Surviving are his wife, Route 1, Loris, two sons, J. B. and Tony Grainger, both of Loris, his brother Herbert (above and five sisters, Mrs. Jessie Livingston of Conway (C. C.), Mrs. Clyde Bullock of Loris, and Mrs. Davie Tyler, Mrs. Jack Herrington and Mrs. Grant Hewett, all of Myrtle Beach.

It is not immediately known from which of the old Horry County lines the grandfather, Henry Grainger, descended from.

Obituary from the Charleston (S. C.), The News and Courier, of Nov. 23, 1959. Mrs. Florrie Watts Grainger, 63, died at Tabor City, North Carolina, Nov. 11, 1959. Surviving are a son, Dewey S. Grainger, Tabor City; two daughters, Miss Katie Grainger of the home, and Mrs. Anne Stroud, Baltimore; a brother, Luther N. Watts, Tabor City, a sister, Mrs. Art Blow, Myrtle Beach, and five grandchildren.

THE NORTONS IN THE ERA OF THE CRUSADES—

COAT OF ARMS* HERALDIC DESCRIPTION

ARMS — Azure, a maunch ermine, on a chief or, a lion passant sable;

CREST — A Moor's head, side-faced, couped at the neck proper; (Crusader Emblem, symbolizing victory over the Moors.)

THE NEHEMIAH NORTONS.—Vol. I pp. 21-24; Vol. II pp. 60-63, 100-103, 146-147 and 197-198. Other than the Coat or Arms, nothing additional has been discovered. Letters were received from several Nortons after a genealogical story about NORTONS was written and published in the Sunday Magazine of the Arkansas Democrat (Little Rock). No lineages or other history of the Nortons so writing was given in the letters.

The magazine story is too lengthy to publish here, but the essential facts—and more—are contained in the pages of this book listed above.

Proof that our revered grand maternal great grandfather, Nehemiah Norton was a drummer boy in the Revolution, and that he was a son of Sergeant John Norton, recorded as a Revolutionary Soldier, lies in tradition, only, the Revolutionary records having been destroyed when the British burnt the city of Washington in the War of 1812, there exists, now, no recorded proof. We have the traditional proof from our mother and our aunts, who said that he was and who gave us vivid description of the wounds he received in battle resulting in his never walking again, though he got around and attended to his business and affairs in a wheel chair. Possibly, we were also told that Nehemiah Norton

was a son of Sergeant John Norton. We were only children when told these things and possibly were not sufficiently impressed with Sergeant John Norton whose Revolutionray services wer enot spectacular like Nehemiah. We believe the lands allotted to Nehemiah Norton in Franklin, Coweta and Heard counties, Georgia, were for Revolutionary services as a drummer boy, but the records in Georgia do not so state.

NORTON D. A. R.—Mrs. Herchel W. Smith of Winder, Ga., joined the D.A.R. on a Norton line. In Historical Collections of Georgia, Chapter N.S.D.A.R. Vol. IV, page 388: William Norton, Mrs. H. W. Smith, her Bible Record: William Norton L. 1791, d. Jun. 1843, m. Mary Landrum L.11-18-1791, d. 5-28-1862—Nancy 1810, James 1812 d. 1832, Martha 1813, Mary 1815 d. 1888, Susan 1817 d. 1890, Jack L. 1819 d. 1862 (battle of Sharpsburg) William W., 1821, Emily Ann, 1823, Mahala T. 1825, Joseph T. 1827 d. 1856, Sarah 1829 d. 1898, Geo. W. 1832, Albert E. 1834, A. J. 1837 d. 1867.

On page 100 same record quoted above, the Greene County Marriage records: Charles C. Norton m. Annie M. Foster Jun 3, 1844. Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Marriage records: page 172, John Hammack and Eliza Meador Sep. 16, 1833, page 190 James Norton and Julia Edwards Dec. 18, 1838, William Norton and Polly Landrum Jan 3, 1810.

From McCall-Tidwell Allied Families p. 436 (This line of Norton's is Mrs. Smith's line) Wm. Norton of Balden Co., N. C., died 1751—name of wife unknown. He is a descendant of Wm. Norton of Ipswick, Mass., 1630.

Rev. John Norton came from England to the Massachusetts colonies, as you have seen in this book in 1626. We assume that Wm. Norton of Ipswick was his son, but there seems to be no record today to prove or to disapprove this.

Hammack

HERALDIC DESCRIPTION OF HAMMACK

ARMS — Paly of four, or and gules; on a chief azure, a lion passant argent.
CREST — A demi lion rampant per pale or and sable.

THE HAMMACKS — 2ND SECTION PART V VOL. II. PREAMBLE NO. 3.

Hardly any errors in the previous part IV of this progressive book have been discovered. One unimportant, small error has been. At the beginning of line 4 on page 160, the word "superintendent" should be struck and the word "teacher" substituted for it. Nace Cromwell Hammack called our attention to this "promotion", so we are now "demoting" him.

Before going into additional histroy of the Hammacks, we wish to include in this preamble that all who are interested in the family genealogy register as American descendants, of both sexes, and whether bearing the name or some other name. This registration, of course, to include those whose families have long spelled the name Hammock or Hammac. There is not, now, and has never been an organized association with which one could register; therefore, the writer, Henry Franklin Hammack, whose address is simply McRae, Arkansas will undertake to register all of those who wish to be registered during the next calendar year, 1960. Just send him a letter or postal card, giving full name, address, date and place of birth, the same of your father and as many of your grandfathers as you have record of and their death dates if you have them. Mine is the first registration, others will follow in the order received. Married membres of your family may each register separately. Any one of Hammack, Hammock, Hammac descent is eligible to register, whether or not he, or she, has seen this book or has ever heard of or been in touch with the writer. If as many register as are hoped for, this record will become very valuable, and duplicates will be made up and placed in some of the libraries to safeguard their future use. Be sure to give in your letter or card the full information suggested, regardless of whether you have sent the information before to the writer — this to save him time in looking your record up. Of course, you need not repeat any other family history than what is suggested above. Preceding page again the HAMMACK COAT OF ARMS. For description, see page 148 of this volume, part IV.

End of HAMMACK preamble No. 3.

THE KENTUCKY HAMMACKS. pp. 156-168. See particularly the paragraph at the bottom of page 163 and top of page 164. On authority of Augustus Reece Hammack, the following changes, corrections and additions are made to this line:

Augustus Reece Hammack was born March 10, 1871, and was, therefore, 88 on March 10, 1959. He married Nancy E. McGill. Their son, Seldon R., married Virginia Isabelle Jones. They have one son, Dick, junior, who is married and lives in San Leandro, California. Seldon R. Hammack now (1959) lives in Madisonville, Kentucky, and was married to Theda Ward. Their daughter, Sherry Kaye entered Christian College at Columbia, Missouri, in the fall of 1959.

Augustus (A.R.) Mammack's address is Sturgis, (not Sullivan, as previously stated) Kentucky, Route 3. He married (second time) Ethel McKeaig; and they had three daughters (not two) — Evelyn, Julia Dixon and Geraldine. Evelyn married Lowell E. Hurley. They now live in Sturgis with her father; and have two daughters, Julia Gayle and Gloria Jean. Julia Dixon is Music Consultant in Gary, Indiana. Geraldine is married to Dr. James F. Hughey, dentist in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. They have four children: James F., Jr., Gregory Rees, Elaine Hammack and David Thomas Hughey.

Thomas E. Hammack was a brother of A. R. (both sons of Daniel and Alice Hammack) and is now deceased. He married Archie McGill — Nancy's sister — and they had one son, Earl, deceased. The latter's widow, Willie Virginia, still lives in Sullivan, Ky. The three girls previously named — Rudell, Floy and Ivy — as Thomas E. Hammack's daughters, were his and A. R.'s sisters. Rudell, deceased, married Will Quirey of Sullivan, also now deceased. Two children (1959) survive these parents — Daniel H. Quirey, Evansville, Ind., and Madeline, now Mrs. Harold Starkweather; they live in Florida. Ivy, deceased, married Will O'Nan of Sturgis; and they had a daughter, married to Ralph Hart; they live in Sturgis. Floy married Dr. T. B. Quirey (deceased) then Clyde Daniel (also deceased); she lives with her two daughters in Detroit, Michigan. The daughters are: Alice, married Charles Hay, and Irma Jean, married Huel Wright.

Note: Just before going to press on this volume, we are advised of the death of Augustus Reece Hammack, who had lived on Route Three out of Sturgis, Kentucky. While we never knew Gus Hammack in life, we did become attached to him by correspondence, and are grieved at his passing. He diied on the morning of October 30, 1959, in his home near Sturgis. It is very regretable that he did not live long enough to read the above sketch. His age was past 88, as noted above. Here is copy of newspaper clipping: A. R. HAMMACK, 88, CLAIMED BY DEATH.

A. R. Hammack, 88, widely known retired farmer of near

Sturgis, died Friday morning at his home. Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Lowell Hurley, Sturgis; Mrs, James Hughey, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; and Miss Julia Hammack, of Gary, Indiana; a son, Seldon (Dick) Hammack, of Madisonville; a sister, Mrs. Floyd Daniels, of Algonac, Michigan, and eight grandchildren. Furenal services were held at 2:30 P. M. Saturday at Sullivan Baptist Church, with Rev. Frank Mitchell in charge. Burial was in Pythian Ridge cemetery.

To Gus Hammack's son, daughters, and grandchildren, we extend thisi memorial to him.

In line 3 page 160, Part IV Vol. II, it was erroneously stated that Nace Cromwell Hammack was a superintendent in the Louisville, Ky., school system. We are informed by him that he is merely a teacher there. His address is 412 Leyton Ave , Lyndon, Ky. Since the book part was published he has been addressed by one or two as "superintendent." This could be embarrassing to him being only a teacher there. He teaches in the Louisville School System during the day and at night teaches college French in the Jefferson, Indiana division of the University of Indiana. This was entirely an error of the writer of this book.

We do not know who made the error in leaving out Nace Cromwell's own family record, but here it is: He was born April 25, 1909, in Morganfield, Ky., and married Mary Croft, born Sept. 23, 1911, in Fulton, Ky. She is the daughter of Oswald C. and Pearl Ethelyn (Jones) Croft, the marriage of Nace C. and Mary occurred at Hickman, Ky., Dec. 22, 1934. They have one daughter, Betty Kay Hammack, born Nov. 11, 1939, in Louisville, Ky. Tt this time (1959) Betty Kaye is a student at Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, at which school her mother and father had first met as college students.

Among his accomplishments, Nace Cromwell Hammack is educated and well versed in the science of Heraldry. Before we published in 1958 the Halmarek-Hammack Coat of Arms, he had worked out a Coat of Arms on the basis that all Hammacks, Hammocks and people of similar, derivative. names had sprung from an ancient, and very remote, Hammok; and the Arms, in color, hangs over the fireplace in the living room of his home. Since the publication in this book, he has made exhaustive search, the world over, for Almareck Haimercus Halmareck-Hammack, failed to find him anywhere and does not believe such a man ever existed, but that Hammok did. (James Price, in a book discovered in the Chicago University library, made the statement that he

assumed that William Hammack, Virginia Colonial, 1656, was a descendant of this Halmarek, whose name was changed, by error, to Hammack in writing the Royal Commission; therefore, there must have been a record of it in England at the time Price wrote his book). We think that old William Hammack also knew of the existence of this record because he and the generations which followed him stuck religiously to that spelling of the name. John W. Ward & Co., Charleston, S. C. must have also discovered this record and based the Arms worked out by them on it. See pages 148-151 at the beginning of Part IV for full description of the Hammok Arms, as given by N. C. Hammack. The two Arms are quite similar, but the Hammok shows being much more remote. Acceptance of either Arms is a matter of belief and choice.

THE EPHRIAM HAMMACKS, EARLY SETTLERS IN GARRARD-MADISON COUNTIES, KY.

It is recorded on page 156 that in the year 1810 four Hammack families were living in Madison County, Kentucky: Daniel, with four sons, two daughters; William, with two sons, 1 daughter; Lewis, with two sons, two daughters, and EPHRIAM, with four sons, 3 daughters. No family record has ever been found for the first Daniel Hammack in Virginia, but it is indicated that among his children, there was a son named William who reared his family in Kentucky; and was a noted Baptist evangelist in the early settlement of Kentucky. The heads of families named above are assumed to have been sons of this Rev. William Hammack, and his daughters are unknown. An 1850 census record for Garrard county shows a George Hammack, born in 1814, wife Elizabeth, born 1808 (birth dates probably reversed for the two). Their children named in the census: EPHRIAM, born 1835, Rebecca J. born 1836, Sarah E. born 1840, Andrew J. born 1842, and James M., no birth year shown, but was listed after Andrew J. It is noted here that George Hammack's Ephriam was a nephew of the Ephriam, son of the Rev. William. There was still another ancient Ephriam Hammack in Kentucky, apparently the brother of the Rev. William Hammack, but this can not be proven by records.

Thomas E. Hammack of 2267 Torrance Blvd., Torrance, California, (near Los Angeles) is a descendant of the elder Kentucky Ephriam Hammack. Thomas E. is now past 53 years of age, having been born September 10, 1906. In the past year or so, he has done much research to trace out his family origin and is hoping to get record proof of as much of the families' history and lineages as it is possible to get.

His father was Robert Henry Hammack, born February 27, 1877, died in October, 1946, grandfather was William Hammack, birth date unknown, but died July 22, 1877, great grandfather, assumed to have been the first named Ephriam Hammack above sometimes named by his father as being the father's grandfather.

The grandfather, William Hammack, left his home in Madison County, Ky., when he was 18. William was married twice, first wife not named, but said to have been born in 1827. His second wife was Armenda Cooper, grandmother of Thomas E. and mother of Robert Henry. Thomas E.'s research has shown that Ephriam Hammack, Sr., his great grandfather, also was married twice, and that his grandfather, William, was a son by the first marriage. The first wife died when William was a small boy, and the second wife was not good to him, so he ran away from this Kentucky home at the age of 18. He was the youngest child by his father's first marriage.

Thomas E. Hammack, lacking recorded proof that Ephriam, senior, was his great grandfather, nevertheless has substantial grounds to assume that he was. His father, Robert Henry, Thomas E. remembers, told him that own grandfather lived in Madison County, Ky., and was called Eph, or Eef as the shortened name Ephriam is pronounced.

This grandfather, William Hammack, did not get in the census for Madison county because he had run away from home when it was taken. Some of the older children did not get in the census because they were married and had homes of their own.

Thomas E. Hammack copied the following from his grandfather William Hammack's old Bible family record:

William Hammack, born about 1820, died July 22, 1877. (Ephriam of Kentucky, forefather, married August, 1844, Mary Ann Bush, born January 19, 1827, died Oct. 23, 1870, — 12 children — William Benjamin 1847-1866; James Monroe 1848—; John DePhthah, 1850-1851; Stephen Malachi; 1852-1852; Emily Francis, 1853-1865; Sarah Elizabeth, 1856-1865; Mary Emiline, 1858-1886; Louisa Angeline, 1858-1884 (latter two twins); Jasper Newton, 1860—;Margaret Ann, 1862-1925; Thomas Edward, 1864-1956; Henrietta, 1866-1930.

Thomas Edward (next to the last named) wife Louise, lived in Seminole, Oklahoma — seven sons and daughters still living: sons Barney, Ralph, Elva; daughters' names not given.

James Monroe (2nd named above), wife Sarah, lived in

Baxter County, Ark.; sons William and David, now living in Missouri and Oklahoma. Daughters, names not given. William and Mary Ann Bush Hammack—first above — were born in Kentucky and died in Baxter County, Arkansas. He ran away from the Kentucky home at the age of 18, first going somewhere in Illinois, then came to Arkansas. His own mother died when he was a small boy, his father married again, and his stepmother was not good to him. He had several brothers and sisters in Kentucky whose names have not become known to Thomas E.

William Hammack, (William Benjamin) above, born in Baxter County, where he married Arminda Cooper, born in Alabama August 24, 1843, and died May 8, 1928. (Note: The birth and death dates for William Benjamin Hammack are not given here because the writing was blurred and the year dates could not be made out). Later the family moved from Baxter County to Oklahoma, Wagoner County, at Porter. Their children were: Irena Catherine, born May 30, 1872,; Martha Jane, November 30, 1873; Robert Henry, February 27, 1877; (died Oct. 2, 1846); Nancy Janette, March 24, 1879; George Washington, January 13, 1883 (died January 11, 1913); Albert Marion, August 21, 1883 (died June 14, 1940).

Irena Catherine married Roma Deatherage (several sons and daughters now live in Gainesville, Mo.).

Martha Jane seems to have married a Deatherage, also, and they live at Cotter, Arkansas, having several sons and daughters.

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Nancy Janette (Deatherage) had several sons and daughters. The family lives near Noble, Mo.

George Washington Hammack married Maggie Williams in 1905; they have daughters Millie, Lillie, and had a son Robret Henry who was killed in World War II, three sons surviving him.

Albert Marion Hammack married Daisy Hart, have three sons, three daughters and two boys that died when babies. Names of the six living children: Blake Edward, Nellie Violet, Marie, Robert Henry, Albert Marion, Jr., Blake Edwards has two sons and two daughters.

Nellie and Violet died at ages 5 and 4. Marie and Robert Henry have no children, Albert Marion, Jr., has a son and daughters.

In a separate letter, Thomas E. Hammack said his parents, Robert Henry Hammack and Leaner Kasinger were

married March 31, 1895. Both were devout Chrittians and members of the Church of Christ. Thomas E., himself, has followed in their footsteps in this respect and is a devout member of the same church. . Of his parents' ten children, six are still living (1959). Here is the family record on all ten children:

Vergie Arminthis Hammack, Nov. 11, 1896, died 1929, married name Waterman — Edward Waterman—two sons, two daughters, William and Wilma, twins, Robert and Margaret. William had William, Jr., and Randy. Wilma married Charles Harris; Robert had sons and daughters not listed; Margaret married a Roberts, and they had a son and daughter;

Homer Monroe Hammack, born August 17, 1897, living, married Cleo Robertson, deceased, one daughter;

Francis Hammack married J. A. Phipps, daughter Judy, son Mickey;

Faye Arminda Hammack, married name White. She was born February 2, 1900, living and has Louise (married a Dooley); Harvie, Jr.—no children; Joan (John?) White, four children; Homer Gene White, three children;

Raymond Hammack, 1905-1908;

Bertie Hammack, 1909-1910.

Thomas Earle Hammack, November 25, 1911, lives (1959) at 2267 Torrance Blvd., Torrance, California (who supplied the lineages). Thomas Earle married Nadine Louise McEnhaney, widow, whose family name was Clevenger, and they have children as follows:

Natilie (Clevenger) Hammack, born 1930, married Gilbert Armstrong 1948. They have a daughter, Cara Linn, age 8, a son Gilbert, Jr., age 4.

Joe Haden (Clevenger) Hammack, born 1931 (student) married Mary Essner 1957—no children (1959);

Thomas Earl Hammack, Jr., born December 2, 1939, student, not married in 1959;

Susan K. Hammack, born Sept. 17, 1942;

Edith Pearl Hammack, born January 14, 1908, married Lou V. Leatherman (mixed up here, for below); Edith Pearl Hammack married John Vantuy: Children, a daughter and two sons, Johnny, Jeff

Lena Augusta Hammack, married John Capps, deceased, four children; Francis Joan, four children; Patti Jo, six children;

Robert Coloman, no children;

Rogers Capps, no children;

Mae Marie Hammack, married R. I. Gaines—children Carolyn, LeAnn Marie and Rebecca Gaines. All are students except Rebecca, four daughters and an infant not named that lived seven days.

The line, starting with himself, and wandering back is given as follows: Thomas Earl Hammack, born September 10, 1906;

Father, Robert Henry Hammack, February 27, 1877—October, 1946;

Grandfather, William Hammack, ...?—died July 22, 1887;

Great grandfather (assumes was) Ephriam Hammack, born in Kentucky, reared his family and died in Madison County there. The assumption is logical, in that his father told him that his (the father's grandfather back in Kentucky wsa called Eef, pronounced for Eph, the shortened name for Ephriam. In the beginning of this sketch, we have shown how we assume that the line wanders back from Ephriam to the first Daniel Hammack of the line, Daniel.

There are others in California whose line runs back to Ephriam Hammack of Kentucky. One is Dan S. Hammack, Jr., of 541 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13.

Dan S. Hammack, Jr., is a practicing attorney in a firm established by his father, Dan S. Hammack, Sr., in the long ago. After his father's death, junior succeeded him as head of the firm. He informs that his line has been traced back to Ephriam Hammack of Kentucky, who had, as has been previously noted, a son Daniel — Daniel M.—the first Daniel of this line. He named one of his sons Daniel S., and his son named for himself, Daniel S., became Daniel III of this line of Daniels. The latter's son, Daniel S. is Daniel IV and Daniel S. III.

The assumption above that the first Ephriam was a son of William, the Baptist evangelist of Kentucky, whose father was the first Daniel Hammack in Virginia, has, since being written, been verified as correct. Nace Cromwell Hammack of Louisville, Kentucky, has done a great deal of "wandering

back" into the genealogical history of the Ephriam, or the Garrard and Madison counties, Kentucky, Hammacks. The information and history supplied by him has been written up in interesting form by Thomas E. Hammack of Torrance, California, and we quote:

Daniel Boone's old home was in North Carolina at the upper head of the Yadkin River. Many Hammacks lived in this area; also in the northeastern corner of Tennessee and on the North Carolina boundary. Col. Henderson employed Boone to purchase land from the Cherokees. Boone made the trail into Kentucky from Fort Chissel, Virginia, west across the Clinch and Powell rivers through Cumberland Gap, and due north through the now modern Laurel and Clay counties, Kentucky, located near the city now called Manchester. (My note: This must have been the beginning of what became known later as the Trail of Tears, which was extended on through Missouri and Arkansas). He traversed these counties until he came to the Rock Castle river and turned due north passing over the country which now comprises Rockcastle and Madison counties. Then, he stopped at Boonesborough on the Kentucky river. This was in March, 1771, when he had showed up in the Yadkin Valley settlements telling people and neighbors of the rich land of the "Kentucke." Boone lost his son on the first expedition. This route was known as The Wilderness Road. The other way was the Tennessee Road, farther, but not known as the flat road; and it was not infested by quite as many Indians. The Wilderness Road passed into the section where Ephriam Hammack settled, described at "the dark and bloody hunting ground." The first trip Boone made was by horseback with his son and eight men, some Negroes. They blazed the trail with axes. His son was killed on this expedition by hostile Indians.

The Hammacks (families had become numerous in North Carolina by the late 1700's in a movement from Virginia in the middle 1700's, but they did not come into Kentucky until 20 years later. The Ephriam family came about 1802. (All traversed the Wilderness Road blazed by Daniel Boone). Garrard came from the counties of Madison, Lincoln and Mercer. Kentucky became a State in 1792 and Garrard county was formed June 1, 1797. The Hammacks (families) first settled in Eastern Kentucky, Madison County, 1802, four families were listed there in the 1810 census records, one being the Ephriam family (as stated previously in this book). Ephriam (the senior) was born (Virginia) about the year 1780. He and his family moved into Garrard County prior to the year 1830 to a place called Paint Lick which was about

five miles from modern Paint Lick in the flatwoods section. The place got its name in a gruesome manner. The Indians there were sometimes hostile. In a raid on the settlement, they killed a young woman near the spring used by the white settlers and spread her blood in the trees around. There was also a salt deposit to which animals came to lick the salt in the earth. Animals, attracted by the salt came numerously to lick, making the Indians a good hunting ground. So, the blood paint of the trees and the salt lick was how Paint Lick got its name.

Ephriam Hammack in 1830, had a little son under five, named William, and another son named James, both under five. It is now positive and certain that Ephriam was the great grandfather of Thomas E. Hammack of Torrance California. The painstaking research made by Nace Cromwell Hammack brought this proof. William Hammack, the Baptist evangelist, was his great, great grandfather, (Reverend William was a son of the first Daniel, whose son, Daniel II was, of course, a brother of Rev. William). The second line of father-son Daniel Hammacks was established by Rev. William naming a son Daniel for his father Daniel Hammack I. It is now more logical than ever to assume that Daniel, the first, was a grandson of our first Virginia ancestor, William Hammack, through his disinherited "eldest son, Willam", though the possibility remains that he may have been through "my youngest son Williams."

George Hammack of Madison-Garrard counties, Kentucky, previously mentioned several times in this book, was a brother of Ephriam's. He was born in 1835, so was younger than Ephriam's youngest child, William, the grandfather of Thomas E. Hammack. The old church, which the grandfather attended when he was a little boy, has been preserved. (It is assumed here that this was one of the old churches at which Rev. William Hammack preached in his time).

As you have seen previously, one or more of these lines of Hammacks migrated to the States of Washington and Oregon. The Hammack who attended the University of Oregon is now (1959) playing professional football with the Chicago Cardinals—a backfield man, six foot, two, weight 205. His given name is Mal, pronounced as in Allen.

As a conclusion to these annals of the Daniel-William-Ephriam lines, an interesting episode comes from Nace Cromwell Hammack, found in his research. Uncle Tom's Cabin, as perhaps everyone knows, was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. She visited and witnessed cruel treatment of Negro slaves by Thomas Kenedy, a neighbor of Ephriam Hammack.

Ephriam nor any of the other neighbors did not like Kenedy because of this cruel treatment of his slaves, and seeing such treatment, herself, was what inspired Mrs. Stowe to write her book. The chains and the rings to which slaves were fastened and beaten hung in the trees for many years after the Civil War. This terrible man Kenedy has been reputed to have owned 500 slaves, but Nace Cromwell Hammack had doubts that there were that number. That was a lot of slaves for one man to see after and take care of in the way he did. In her book,Kenedy was Simon Legree. We do not remember whether or not Mrs. Stowe stated the number of slaves, but centered her narative around one of Legree's slaves, Uncle Tom.

Thomas E. Hammack assumes, logically, that all of the heads of old families in Madison-Garrard counties, Ky. were brothers, sons of old Ephriam, born about 1780 — maybe a few years before. However, the father of these boys, logically, was the preacher, Wliliam Hammack, we now know to have moved from Virginia to Madison County, Ky. It is not certain whether the latter later moved into Garrard County, or remained in Madison until his death. By the process of eliminating other possibilities, we have assumed and classified the Reverend William Hammack as being a son of the first Daniel Hammack of Virginia.

THE EPHRIAM HAMMACKS OF KNOX COUNTY, TENN. The 1830 census for Tennessee, Knox County, shows an Ephriam Hammack, age, then, between 20 and 30 years, wife between the same ages. The couple had three sons between 5 and 15 and three daughters between 0 and 10. With six children, this couple must have been married young and have been at least 30 years of age when the census was taken. The Kentucky census for Garrard County shows an Ephriam Hammack living there (see page 104 and preceding pages here) in the same year, 1830, with wife and children — not named on page 104. We assume this to have been the junior Ephriam Hammack, removed from Garrard county, Ky., to Knox County, Tenn., but do not have recorded proof. Some proof is that we long since found an Ephriam Hammack living in Virginia and shown in the pages above to have moved into Garrard County, Ky., as the first Ephriam. A study of the migrations of the several Ephriam Hammacks previously mentioned in the book were all connected in the same Kentucky line, it is now assumed, but not proven.

THE ANDREW JACKSON HAMMACKS OF McRAE, ARK. pp. 86, 87, 132, 133, 190 and 191, also the pages in this volume under the heading: THE EPHRIAM HAMMACKS, which in-

cludes Ephriam, junior, assumed to be the Ephriam Hammack living in Knox County, Tennessee, 1830.

The late Charles Benjamin Hammack, son of Andrew Jackson Hammack of McRae, Ark., often told the writer of this volume that, while his grandfather, Lewis Hammack, lived in Tennessee, it was traditional in the family that his (the grandfather's) parents had moved there from Kentucky. Andrew J. was born in 1842 and was 20 when his father, Lewis Hammack, from Tennessee, died in the Civil War; therefore Lewis was not a young soldier of 20 when he died in the war. There was an Andrew J. Hammack born in Garrard County, Ky., in 1842, the son of George Hammack, but he died, according to Thomas E. Hammack, now (1959) living in Torrance, near Los Angeles, California, on April 21, 1912, while our subject died at McRae, Arkansas, in 1907 — five years before. We think we have found through the Lewis Hammack generations in Illinois that there was never an Andrew Jackson in their line; and, besides, when our subject lived in Illinois before moving to McRae, he is said to always spoken of Judge Lewis Hammack as "uncle Lewis." By elimination, then, Lewis Hammack who died in the Civil War, father of our subject, was a son of Ephriam Hammack, junior, of Garrard County, Ky. but lived in Knox County, Tenn., in 1830 He had a family of small children in 1830 and it is logical that more came, including, a son named Andrew Jackson in 1842.

Daniel O. Hammack, now of 1902 Adam St., Paducah, Ky., whose line has not heretofore been identified, but whose lineage is given on pages 139 and 140 under the heading "The Coleman and Toliver Allan Hammacks," is found, now, apparently to be descended from Ephriam Hammack I, or a brother of the first Ephriam whom we know to have been a son of the Rev. William Hammack, son of Daniel Hammack I. Daniel O. Hammack under the date of Sept. 27, 1959, said, in part: "There is a family of Hammacks in and around Madisonville, Kentucky, that was headed by an uncle of my grandfather, but I have been unable to find out his name." Perhaps Daniel O. will be able to figure out the name of this multiple great uncle of his from the names and information in the preceding pages. It has been shown in these pages there were no other lines of Hammacks in Madison County than descendants of Rev. William Hammack, one of whose sons was Ephriam, and when the families left Virginia, they traveled Daniel Boone's Wilderness Trail to Tennessee, thence to Madison and Garrard Counties, Kentucky. The Daniel Hammack of Knox County, Tenn., was of the Rev. William

Hammack line that moved on into Garrard and Madison counties, Kentucky, and later Daniel may have moved into Garrard and Madison counties, Kentucky, and later Daniel may have moved in Westmoreland, Tenn.

Back to the Thomas E. section in preceding pages of the Ephriam Hammacks.

Thomas E. Hammack, 2267 Torrance Blvd., Torrance, California, Sept. 27, 1959, said: "We made a mistake on the little church. I intended to say it is well preserved, but there is a metal plaque locating the old log meeting house which dated back to 1785 or thereabouts. (Madison-Garrard Counties, Ky.) This old log house was the old Union Baptist Church. Afterwards, it was the Baptist Good Hope Church. The Hammacks are on the records of both. This is in the Flat Wood region in the Paint Lick area. Near this old church is the cemetery. The Hammacks are buried right around the plaque-marked spot. It is possible that William Hammack, the early Kentucky evangelist, could have established this church. However, George and Sarah (Hammack) my great uncle and aunt, must have started the little red brick Christian Church. Their children were charter members. I have now all of the descendants of George and Sarah—1807-1879. and 1807 - 1879. They had a son named James born in 1844 who enlisted in the U.S. Army and died of starvation in old Andersonville prison. Andrew Hammack - the one who died in Garrard County, Ky in 1912 - was a corporal attached to the 7th Kentucky Calvary. This was known as a crack regiment and was commanded by Col. Metcalf. This information, I am sure, will be of interest to all Hammacks. The Garrard County Hammacks, excluding my grandfather and George, may have been killed in the Civil War, or died young with families. Young Ephriam, the first son of George and Sarah, is the father of George W. (1863 ....?) Cromwell Hammack has not been able to trace the Hammacks westward from Garrard; however, in 1830 old Ephriam (my great grandfather) had four sons, one under 26, two under 16 and one little fellow under 5 (my grandfather) Geo. W. (1815-1859) was the one under 16, and James, a young married mna, also had a little son under 5 in 1830. Now, the names of Ephriam's sons were James, Geo. W., my grandfather William. We can not find any record of the other son, or what became of James, "End of quotation.

THE HUGH HAMMACKS.—Ft. Payne, Ala. Cemetery. pp 20-21, 140-141, 191-193. While the lineages have been given heretofore, an inspection, or survey of this old cemetery has recently been made where only descendants of Hugh Ham-

mack and relations are buried and republication of names found on inscriptions will be helpful. Unfortunately, the oldest graves have only plain slabs as headstones and no one now knows the names, birth and death dates. It is believed by some that the first Hugh Hammack is buried in one of these old unmarked graves.

Willoughby Hammack (brother of Thomas) b 1811 d. 1887, wife Nancy b. 1812 d. 1886.

Thomas Hammack, Sept. 4, 1808-Dec. 1, 1881, married Harriett Jack Hammack b. Sept. 14, 1821, d. June 26, 1889. Hugh Jack Hammack, July 20, 1859-Dec. 7, 1932, wife Mary Lyons, Oct. 13, 1862-Jan. 23, 1944. A son, Jack Lyons Hammack Jan. 28, 1896-March 27, 1897. Grace McSpadden Hammack, Sept. 25, 1902-Aug. 1927, buried not here but in Fisher Cemetery. All of the other children are living and have been heretofore listed. Thomas Hammack lives at Tucaloosa, Ala. b. March 12, 1891; Paul E. b. Aug. 7, 1888, lives at Chattanooga, Tenn. Lillian C. Hammack Williams lives at Chattanooga. She was born Oct. 3, 1893. Harriett E. Hammack, born Sept. 25, 1898, lives with Lillian at 3418 Clio Ave., Chattanooga.

THE PASCHAL HAMMACKS. Vol. II, first part, pp 45, 46 and 47. This is some additional lineage pertaining to No. 1, third paragraph on page 46, as given by William David Hammack III, a feature writer for the Atlantic Journal and Constitution, Atlanta 2, Georgia.

William David Hammack I of Coleman, Ga., was born April 13, 1842, died April 19, 1936; married Julia Jenkins August 8, 1888, born June 10, 1866, died August 1, 1936. They had one child, a son, William David Hammack II, born March 1, 1890; he married Augusta Beauchamp October 25, 1915. She was born August 29, 1890. Both are living (1959) near Cuthbert, Georgia. They had two sons: William David Hammack III (above) who was born August 16, 1916, and Jerome Beauchamp Hammack, who was born May 2, 1922.

William David Hammack III was married November 24, 1945, to Harriet Billings of Portland, Oregon, born September 17, 1918. The family lives in Atlanta. Their children are a daughter, Dian, born November 28, 1947, and a son, William David Hammack IV, born December 23, 1948.

Jerome Beauchamp Hammack was married June 4, 1942, to Adelia Worrill of Cuthbert, Georgia, born November 1, 1924. The family lives in Warwick, Virginia. They have two sons, Charles Worrill Hammack, born December 24, 1949, and Patrick Jerome Hammack, born October 14, 1954.

THE BRICEN W. HAMMACKS — also MERLE S. HAMMACK. Vol. II pp. 13-20; 75-76; 120-127 and 168-172.

Overlooked and omitted previously: Mrs. Thomas Ethel Hammack, wife of J. W. Hammack, 524 Turner Street, Waco, Texas, was deceased at the home on Tuesday, July 10, 1956. Servicse and burial were the next day, Wednesday, July 11, 1956. She was born in Coryell County and had lived in Waco for more than 50 years. She was (and is now, 1959) survived by her husband, who lives in an apartment in the old homestead, a daughter, Laura Lee Hammack—Mrs. John T. Hoyle, residing at 2920 Morrow Ave., Waco; three sons, Robert (Bob) who has moved from Garland City to Laguna Park Station, Clifton, Texas; R. F., and Grover T., whose family are his wife nad two children, James Stanley and Linda Carol Hammack.

J. W. Hammack and his wife, Thomas Ethel, were a devoted couple as long as she lived, and each was, and he continues to be, a devout member of a Baptist church in Waco; also their daughter, Laura Lee. We are not advised as to the church affiliation, if any, of the three sons.

Warren Hammack, a brother of J. W., was deceased March 19, 1959, and was buried in Gatesville (Texas) cemetery on Saturday, March 21, 1959.

Jimmy Hammack, son of Stony and Annabelle Price Hammack, is married but it is not stated to whom.

Robert Pittillo, son of Mrs. Mildred Pittillo, has moved to and settled in Alabama.

John T. Hoyle is not a native of Texas or Waco, but is a "Yankee' born in New England — New Bedford, Mass., while Laura Lee Hammack, his wife, is a "dyed in the wool" Rebel —by descendancy — and she and her people have always been Texans. John T. is not for sale, though, as Laura Lee says she would "not take anything for him."

Note: It is in sorrow and regret that we annaunce the passing of Miss Sally Hammack, who had lived a long time in her home in Gatesville, Texas. She was a sister of J. W. Hammack of Waco, Texas, mentioned above. Her death occurred Nov. 11, 1959. Funeral services were held at Jonesboro, Texas, Friday Nov. 13. She was well past 87, and, had she lived to March, 1960, would have been 88. We memorialize her here and our deep sympathy is extended to J. W. at Waco, Stony Hammack, Gatesville, her niece Mrs. Laura Lee Hoyle, and Mrs. Mildred Pittillo, Waco, and her many other nieces, nephews and cousins in Texas.

MERLE S. HAMMACK. The Waco paper of May 3, 1959, had a picutre of Merle S. (M. S.) Hammack and the Ferris, Texas, chapter of the Future Farmers of America. A Steve Hammack is also in the group, believed to be a son of M. S. The clipped news item was sent August 23, 1959, by Laura Lee Hoyle, and that is the only reason it appears under the Bricen W. Hammack heading, also because we have never established definitely Merle S. Hammack's line. There have been some indications previously in this book that he might have descended from the old Thomas Hammack line, as shown on page 52, Vol. II, but proof of this has never been found. Merle S. Hammack was one of the children of Dr. John A. Hammack, who lived and practiced a long time near Ft. Worth, Texas. He was 97 when he died about three years ago. We hav emet Merle H. Hammack and talked "family" with him. He does not seem to be too much interested in who his old ancestors back in Georgia were. His father, Dr. John A. Hammack was said to have been highly interested in "family" during the latter years of his life ;and had a family history, unpublished, which, of course, as usual in such cases, probably was lost after his death.

THE MARTINS and BRICEN MARTIN HAMMACKS in TENNESSEE—1820. See pp. 172-180.

In the 1820 census, Smith County, Tennessee: BRICEN MARTIN, 45-plus, 3 sons ages 0/10; females: 2-0/10, 1-16/25. Assume he was a widower in 1820 and that both females were his daughters. The age, 45-plus, indicates Bricen Martin was born before 1775. It is noted in pages 172-180 that his daughter, Nellie, married JOHN HAMMACK, and after his death, Nellie and their four children went to live with her brother and family at, or near, Nashville, Tenn. One of the sons was named for his grandfather, Bricen Martin Hammack. Take it from here through pages 172-180.

THE THIRD LINE DANIEL HAMMACKS. The Daniel Hammacks have been mentioned so frequently throughout this book we do not here give you page numbers. The Smith County, Tennessee, 1820 census shows Daniel Hammack living there age 45-plus, wife 45-plus; childrne: male, 1-0/10; 2-10/16; 1-16/25—four sons; female, 1-0/10; 1-16/25; 1-26-45 —three daughters; 9 slaves. This "head of family" was DANIEL HAMMACK III, who first moved to South Carolina, then to Georgia, where his daughter, Celia Hammack, married her fourth cousin, Harrison Hammack. We have previously believed that when Daniel Hammack III moved from Georgia that he went to Smith County, Tennessee, and this 1820 census proves it. We have seen, also, that there was a

younger Daniel Hammack in Smith County. This younger Daniel now classifies as being DANIEL HAMMACK IV, a son of DANIEL HAMMACK III and brother of Celia Hammack.

THE LEWIS HAMMACKS IN TENNESSEE, 1820. pp. 22-31, 59, 69, 86, 87 and 129-132. The Warren County, Tennessee, 1820 census shows Lewis Hammack age 45-plus, wife 45-plus, son 16/25, two daughters: 1-16-25. 1-26/45.

There was another LEWIS HAMMACK in Warren County, who, no doubt, was so named for his father (above), as his age is shown as 45-plus it can not be proven that he was — from the census record. He is shown as having four sons, 3-0/10, 1-10/16—wife not listed, so he must have been a widower. One of his four sons is known to have also been named Lewis; and the latter must have been the father of another Lewis, who, as a young man fought and died in the Civil War, survived by a baby son named Andrew Jackson Hammack, who, in the latter years of his life drifted to McRae, Arkansas, and is mentioned on pages 132, 133, 190 and 191.

THE JOSIAH HAMMACKS of Warren County, Tenn., 1820 census. It is assumed that he was a son of the first Lewis Hammack (above). His and his wife's ages are, each, given as 26/45. Sons: 2-0/10; 1-10/16; 1-16/18; 1-16/25; daughters: 1-0/10; 2-10/16; 1-16/25. It is assumed, also, that JAMES HAMMACK living in Warren County, 1820, was a brother of Josiah. He was aged 26/45, his wife the same. They had four sons: 1-0/10; 3-10/16; seven daughters: 4-0/10; 2-10.16; 1-16/25.

THE PETER HAMMACKS, GILES County, Tenn., 18820 His age 45-plus, wife same; 2 sons: 1-10/16; 1-16/25, 3 daughters: 1-10/16; 2-16/25. Not classified.

THE WILLIAM HAMMACKS, OVERTON County, Tenn., 1820. Ages of William 26/45, wife 16/25; no sons, four daughters, ages 0/10. Not classified.

THE JESSE HAMMACKS, BEDFORD COUNTY, TENN. 1820. His age 45-plus, wife's age 26/45; 5 sons: 2-0/10; 1-10/16; 2-16/25; daughters: 2-0/10; 2-25/45. We think the last entry was garbled and that one of the two was Jesse's wife, but, if so, she was entered twice in the census. This could also have been a sister, or even a housekeeper living with the family.

THE DR. JOHN A. HAMMACKS — Merle S. of Ferris, Tex.

This Jesse Hammack was not the same Jesse shown on

pages 135,136, for the latter never moved to Bedford County, Tennessee, nor anywhere in Tennessee. Jesse could have been the grandfather of Dr. John A. Hammack, who lived most of his adult life near Ft. Worth, Texas, and died there a few years ago at the age of 97. Dr. Hammack had a fine county nome there and reared a large family. He was married twice, and Merle S. Hammack, now living in about three miles of Ferris, Texas, is the youngest of htsichildren, his mother being the second wife. Several years ago, Merle S. Hammack informed this writer while on a visit to him at Ferris that his father, then 96, had, in his more youthful days compiled a family history which showed that the doctor's grandfather was named Jesse Mammack. We could never see or get a copy of this history, but we assumed, and stiill do assume, that this old Jesse Mammack was a son of the ancient Thomas Hammack Merle S. did not, then, give me the names of his father's children, but gave the address of his aged father, suggesting that we go or write there to get this information from the family history. It could never be obtained, as stated.

SOME TEXAS HAMMACKS—unclassified—Dallas, Texas. The late J. W. Hammack in "the long ago" moved from Alabama to near Dallas, Texas. Had sons James William, Henry A. (now deceased and one called Dutch, now at McKelvey Air field, Malone, Texas. The widow of Henry A. Hammack, Mrs. Bessie Hammack, lives at Bynum, Texas, Route 1. (all spell the name with an "o" instead of "a"). Another son of the late J. W. Hammack, George H. Hammack, lives in Amarillo, Texas, 2811 Hayden St.

Wayman E. Hammack lives on Route 7, Box 451, Dallas, Texas. His great grandfather was a Baptist preacher in Crandall, Texas, born in Alabama. He had three sons and a daughter, John, Henry, Russell, Martha. The son Russell had five children, sons Fred and John, daughters, Mary, Anna, Mamie. The son John Hammack had three sons and five daughters: William David, Russell Hillary and Wayman Earl! Wanda Jo, Patty Jean, Nancy, Glenda and Johnnye. Of the sons, only one is married — Wayman Earl, who has a son and two daughters: John Avery, Deborah Anne and Vicki.

About ten years before Wayman Earl Hammack's great grandfather came to Crandall, Texas, from Alabama, he was preceded by a brother, whom he was never able to locate after coming, himself.

THE CHARLES M. HAMMACKS. THE G. M. SANDERS FAMILIES. See pp 16 Vol. I, 43, 44 and 45, Vol. II.

Charles Malvin and John Calvin Sanders, twin sons of

G. M. and Sarah Jane Hammack Sanders, were both deceased in New Orleans, La., 1957, Malvin first, but followed shortly by Calvin.

John Calvin Sanders had one child, a daughter, from whom he had been separated for many years, also his wife.

Charles Malvin Sanders is survived by his wife, Lola, and two sons, Charles Malvin Sanders, Jr., of 4632 Tower Street, Minneapolis 24, Minn., and Robert Sanders, New Orleans.

Charles Malvin, junior, is sales Manager of Minneapolis Honeywell. His wife, Maxine, is from Emerson, Iowa. They have two daughters, Marjorie, 17, graduate of the high school, 1959, now going to Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Carol, also in school.

Robert Sanders is a sales manager for a wholesale electric firm New Orleans, is married and hsa three children, whose names and ages were not given by his brother in the sketch sent.

SUSANNAH HAMMACK.—Nortons — See page 53 of Volume II. From Historical Collections, Georgia Chapter D. A. R., Richmond County, Ga. Records. Page 189, Elisha Stringfield married Susannah Hammack August 18, 1817. Thos. Clements, Secy. Isaac Herbert Test. J. B. Stringfield died March 12, 1816. (Was he son of Elisha and Susannah?). John Hammack was one of the appraisors of 100 acres of land in the estate of Joseph Weldon, who died April 20, 1784. The land was located on Little River. From Georgia D. A. R. ROSTER: Mrs. Rossie Downs Jones (A.B.,Jr.) National No. 282026 joined on John Hammack (land). (She lives at Quitman, Ga.).

Note: The strange name of Deutronomy, wife of the ancient Thomas Granger leads to a great deal of speculation. Was she Indian, German, Dutch or some other nationality She was the grandmother of our mother, Mary Jane Granger Hammack, and uncle Thomas Benjamin Granger. There has been some tradition in these families of Indian blood in our line. This is true only if Deutronomy was an Indian woman. Mother's long hair, which, let down when standing, touched the floor, was attributed by some of our family, as being proof of Indian origin. This has always been speculation and was probably brought about by someone learning the grandmothers name was Deutronomy.

Back to THE EPHRIAM HAMMACKS in this part V.

Mrs. Anna Hammack Quindry (address not given by our

correspondent, J. H. (Harley) Hammack of Tuscola, Ill.) gives the following information of her line from the ancient Ephriam:

Ephriam Hammack was born in Kentucky or Virginia in 1798 (note that another correspondent previously showed year of his birth as 1788). (He) married Cynthia Helen Hicks of North Carolina in 1827, and they had eleven children, as follows: Elizabeth 1829, DANIEL 1829 (both same year?), Agnes Emerine 1832, Wesley 1833, Mary Ann Malinda 1835, James, 1836, Nancy 1838, Henry Harrison 1839, Ephriam Thomas 1841, Benjamin Franklin 1843 and Baxter 1845. (The latter, Baxter Hammack, was the father of Anna Quindry).

The children of Baxter Hammack, who married Nancy Jackson: Oliver 1870-73, James Edwin 1872-1939, Cynthia 1876-1944, Mary Ellen 1878-1913, Anna I (Mrs. Quindry) 1880 . . . , Sarah Effie 1885-1886, William H. 1887-1887, Ida Emma 1889 . . . . , Harrison 1892 . . . ..

With reference to above, Harley Hammack comments: "It appears that, since Ephriam was born in 1798 and Benjamin, my great grandfather, was born in 1800 that they may have been brothers, sons of Lewis."

Mrs. Anna Hammack Quindry commented: "The family of Ephriam scattered over the different States." So we have seen in the previous pages of this book.

ANN RUST, FOREMOTHER OF MANY HAMMACK GENERATIONS

You have noted, of course, Ann's name mentioned in several prceeding pages of this volume II, being the wife of Daniel Hammack II. The first mention of her is in the last paragraph on page 71. In reading this paragraph now (1959) we note there was a typographical error in the second line. The year intended to be referred to was 1758, NOT 1858. In reading the whole paragraph, this typographical error is obvious, for in the fourth line is given the correct date, 1758.

Ann, as has been noted several times was the daughter of George Rust, who, in his will, named Daniel Hammack as as "my son, and his wife Ann." This seems quaint to us today, but in that period a wife had no rights in law at all. Even if a daughter named in a will married before the estate was probated, her husband, under the law at that time legally became the beneficiary of her share of her father's estate. As quaint as it seems to us, that was the English "law of the land" and it continued to be for a long, long time

after we became the United States of America. Back, now, to the George Rust family.

Ann was not an only child of George Rust; she at least had one brother, George Rust, Jr. The Rust families were prominent back in that period and many descendant families are prominent today. The Arkansas Gazette in its issue of March 23, 1959, gives a history of the Rust family in Virginia and Arkanssa, and we condense the following genealogies from this article:

The second George Rust (Ann's brother) was called "Captain", and, for that reason, it is believed he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. After the war, he apparently became very wealthy in Virginia. His wife's name is given simply as Maria. Their children's names—as given, but not in order of births—were: William (married Betsy Rector) Armistead, Robert Bower and Edgar. The latter died at Van Buren, Arkansas, 1832.

Albert Rust, son of William and Betsy, appears to have been the first member of the Virginia Rust family to come to Union County, Arkansas, but it is indicaetd that other members of the Virginia family went there later, even that George Rust II did. George Rust II not only helped Albert Rust to finance a big land deal in Union County, Arkansas, but he bought a large plantation there in his own name. Still later, it is indicated that George Rust II went up into Jefferson County and bought a large plantation near Pine Bluff. No doubt it was on this plantation that the more recent Rust brothers invented the mechanical cotton picker in vogue today.

This little sketch of the Rust family will be very interesting to many Daniel Hammack descendants, especially those in the Daniel II and Ann Rust Hammack line.

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